

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## THE "NEW CRUSADE."

We have other occupation for our columns than to load them down with the entire volume of the Addresses, mostly committed to paper in advance, which are continually flowing from the lips of M. Kossuth, in reply to the adulatory incense, hollow professions, and delusive pledges offered to him by public assemblies, marshalled by persons who frequently a desire for notoriety and a passion for blowing influence more than any serious design to embark their country in the preposterous enterprises to which they are invited by the Hungarian exile. Our readers have indeed already seen enough to disclose to them the greater part of the objects of M. Kossuth; and there is no need to publish repetitions of his declaration of them, except in a case, as in the last of his public addresses—to the New York Bar—in which he casts off all restraint, and, fulfilling the predictions of his confidential friends, actually proclaims a Crusade by the United States (in which Great Britain is to unite) against the Powers of Continental Europe. There can be no mistake about it now; nor is there much more reason to doubt that, besides the casual promptings of Americans in Europe, again referred to by M. Kossuth in his last address, he is advised in the materials, if not in the composition of his speeches, by political personages in New York, who seem to have loftier or lower aspirations than for the mere welfare and interest of their own country. It is not possible that M. Kossuth should have conceived, of himself, some of the ideas in his speeches, and still less that he should, in the midst of his unceasing occupation in New York, have had time to familiarize himself with the contents of political pamphlets which, though privately printed, have never yet been published—as is the fact in regard to one of the authorities relied upon in his last Friday's address.

Our object at present, however, is only to introduce to our readers an extract from that address, which demands their most grave consideration, and upon which we shall not presume to offer them any other comment than to request their attention to the sentences and parts of sentences which we have distinguished by putting them in Italics.

EXTRACT FROM M. KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS  
At the Dinner given to him by the Bar of New York on Friday last.

But again and again I am told, "The United States, as a Power, are not indifferent; it sympathizes deeply with those who are oppressed; and they will respect the laws of nations, but they have no interest to make them respected by others towards others."

Interest! and always interest! Oh, how cupidity succeeded to misrepresent the world! Is there any interest which could outweigh the interest of justice and of right?

Interest! But I answer by the very words of one of the most distinguished members of your profession, gentlemen, the present honorable Secretary of State. "The United States, as a nation, have precisely the same interest (yes, interest is his word) in international law as a private individual has in the laws of his country."

He was a member of the bar who advanced that principle of eternal justice against the mere fact of policy. Now he is in the position to carry out that principle which he has advanced. [Laughter and applause.] I confidently trust he will be as good as his word. [Renewed laughter.] And I confidently trust that his honorable colleagues, the gentlemen of the bar, will remember their calling to be to maintain the actual principles of justice against the encroachments of accidental policy; that they will endeavor to make policy subservient to justice, and not justice to the warring claims of policy; and that they will support their high situated brother in profession to carry out the principle which he advanced. Carry out—but how? I had the honor to state it at the banquet of the city of New York, by declaring that the United States will not permit any foreign Power to interfere with the sovereign right of nations to dispose of their own domestic concerns; that the United States consider themselves to have the duty not to permit any violation of the laws of nations, and that they invite Great Britain to unite with them to safeguard and to guaranty these laws.

I cannot claim the honor to be the first to speak to you thus; no, the idea is not my invention. It is an American one. It is your own. I have heard the same principles advanced by your Consul at Southampton, Mr. Crokey. I have heard the same irresistible eloquence of truth developed in England by Mr. Walker. More—I have here in my hands two letters from Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, to William Henry Prescott, of South Carolina, published in last March, nine months ago, where I find these words. [Here Gov. Kossuth read an extract from a pamphlet.]

In this little book, views, truths, and principles worthy of the consideration of every citizen of the United States—worthy of the consideration of the United States as of Great Britain also. But of course I cannot, by long quotations, misuse your indulgence. I beg leave only to draw your attention to it.

But I may be answered, "Well, if we [the United States] make such a declaration of non-admission of the interference of Russia in Hungary, (because that is the practical meaning of the word, I will not deny,) and Russia will not respect our declaration, then we might have to go to war." And there is the rub! [Laughter.] Well, I am not the man to decline the consequences of my principles. [Great laughter and loud applause.] I will not steal into your sympathy by slippery evasion. I declare, gentlemen, I confess, should Russia not respect such a declaration of your country, then you are obliged—LITERALLY OBLIGED TO GO TO WAR, or else be prepared to be degraded before mankind from your dignity. [Applause.] Yes, I confess that would be the case. But you are powerful enough to defy any Power on earth in a just cause, as your Washington's—and so many God help me, as it is true, that never was there yet a more just cause. [Applause.]

There was enough of war on the earth for ambition, or egotistical interests, even for womanly whims, to give to humanity the glorious example of a great people going even to war, not for egotistical interest, but for justice, for the law of nations, for the law of Nature and of Nature's God—and it will be no great mischief, after all! [Applause.] It will be the noblest, the greatest glory which a nation has yet earned; and its greatest benefit will be that it will be the last war, because it will make the laws of nations to become a reality which nobody will dare violate, seeing them put under the safeguard of all humanity. It will be the last war, because it will make nations contented—contented because free. [Applause.]

And, what still must be forcibly considered, you have nothing to fear by that war for your own country, for your own security. If it were otherwise, I never would have pronounced that wish. But I am certain that there is not a single citizen of the United States who would not agree with me that there is no plausible issue of that supposed war which could affect the security of your own country. [Great applause.]

I think, gentlemen, it is time to get rid of the horror to "revise former opinions," as Mr. Rush says; I believe it is time to establish that will, and I believe the people of the United States are called to establish it. That policy must be made subservient to justice, international law, and the everlasting principle of rights.

tired to the supper room, where was spread a sumptuous feast, to which they did ample justice. The toasts were then announced, in connexion with which there occurred an incident that is worthy of notice. The fourth regular toast, complimenting the independence of the Judiciary as the bulwark of our constitution, our laws, and our freedom, was responded to by Judge DEX. He spoke at some length, first favorably contrasting our Judiciary with that of monarchical Governments, and then, passing to the cause of Hungary, he eulogized the patriotic conduct of her people in their struggle for freedom, and spoke eloquently in laudation of the principles, the ability, and the personal worth of their distinguished guest, to whom he awarded great credit for his efforts to establish a republican government for his own country. Thus far this speech elicited repeated cheering. But, Judge DEX having next ventured to express his dissent from the new policy of intervention urged by Kossuth, the enthusiasm of the company soon took a new direction, which is best described by the official report of the proceedings, as given in the special organ of the great Magyar at New York. It is as follows:

"Judge DEX felt bound to say, to prevent misconception on his own behalf as well as that of a large number of his brethren of the Bench and the Bar, that he must be understood as assenting, or wished to be understood as assenting, to the sentiments our guest has submitted in regard to the policy of our Government. [Cries of 'We do,' 'we do,' and three cheers for Kossuth.] Nothing had struck him with so much admiration as his noble frankness. He felt that the same frankness was in return. [Cries of 'Kossuth's right; he's right; &c.'] He ventured to say that, if he could not be heard, mischief had been already done, and Americans could not be listened to. It was not his purpose to enter upon any discussion of debatable questions. He wished only to say that the sentiments—[cries of 'Print that to the Courier and Express!']—of the guest, that the sentiments of our guest were regarded by many as the most deeply interesting of any that have ever been raised since the foundation of our Government. And many of us doubt whether it is safe that such propositions should be first submitted to popular assemblies, when reasons only on one side are heard. They involved a sudden and violent departure from the settled policy of our Government—a policy not founded on a temporary expediency, but on the principle of our Constitution. Such propositions ought not to be adopted until understood in all their consequences—until subjected to a thorough discussion."

"Loud hisses and cries arose, and order was with great difficulty restored. A violent altercation arose between two gentlemen in the room. Loud cries, groans, cheers, &c. arose, and the whole room was for some minutes a scene of perfect disorder."

"Judge DEX said he had done. Such was his confidence in Kossuth that he thought every day he remained—[Loud cries and confusion again arose.]

"A Voice: I appeal from Judge DEX to the people. He has no business to speak in that way here."

"Loud cries interrupted Judge DEX, and the room was still in the utmost disorder. This lasted several minutes."

"In the midst of it, he closed by predicting that the blessings of the nation would follow Kossuth in his return."

"Three tremendous cheers were then given for Kossuth, followed by three more and loud applause and calls for Kossuth."

The tumult continued with such violence that the Chairman could not announce the next regular toast until some one of the company hit upon the expedient of giving as a sentiment, "The first President of Independent Hungary," which called up M. Kossuth. He spoke about fifteen minutes, admitting the right of any gentleman to dissent from the principles he had advanced, but urging, nevertheless, that they were full of truth, and deprecating their too free discussion lest the conviction of their justice, which he anticipated, should come too late "to aid the deliverance of mankind's destiny." He "liked free discussion when he expected it, but when he did not expect it he liked to be relieved from it;" and "when the finger of God is stretched out upon humanity, pointing out what must and will happen," he entreated that they would not reflect too long upon his propositions. His remarks were loudly cheered, and at their close he retired.

The leading speech of M. KOSSUTH at this Banquet calls forth very general comments in the New York Press, and it is said, in all circles of the city. The Commercial Advertiser of Saturday evening holds the following language:

"Readers of M. Kossuth's address last evening will see that he now fully admits what this journal from the first asserted, that his plan of non-intervention would lead to war, and he means should lead to war with Russia, Austria, or any and every other European Power that might refuse to regard the protest of the American Government. Those who have been carried away by M. Kossuth's appeals have strenuously maintained that he did not mean this. What will they say now? He himself has hitherto seriously kept the idea in the back ground. The greater boldness of a clergyman who was formerly an enthusiastic member of the Peace Society has evidently encouraged M. Kossuth to speak unambiguously of his views and purposes. So much the better. We now know the consequences which M. Kossuth is willing to bring upon this country, if he can but serve his own. While Hungary fights Austria, the United States are to fight Russia, and all the nations besides that choose to enter the field, and to contribute a million of dollars to Hungary into the bargain. The proposal is decidedly modest and emphatically rich. But it will be discussed, with all respect of course to the claims of 'hospitality,' and discussion will kill it."

The New York Express of Saturday says:

"Kossuth's speech to the Bar, as reported in our columns this morning, (as revised and sanctioned by himself,) we look upon as the clearest and most emphatic declaration of his purposes in this country that he has yet given to the American people. There is now, we apprehend, no mystification as to what the great Magyar means by 'intervention for the sake of non-intervention.' He wants us, first, to tell Russia that she must not join forces with Austria if Hungary again rise up in arms; and then, if Russia does not heed, we are to have recourse to the most potent logic of arm and navy. In short, we must declare war against the despot of St. Petersburg, and fight it out. Divested of the charming yet delusive language in which Kossuth contrives to enrobe his ideas, war, war to the knife, is his meaning of intervention on the part of the United States in the affairs of Europe. We have all along contended that this was his real view of the matter, but until last night his dexterous use of the vernacular—which, by the way, he knows better how to handle than most of us credit him for—had managed to create and encourage at least a seeming difference of opinion with most of our citizens in this respect. No such difference of opinion, we suspect, will hereafter exist, in the face of such a speech as that to which we are referring. Read and ponder it well, and then decide whether we have interpreted M. Kossuth unfairly. Yet there is much in this remarkable speech we could praise—but praise is a thing Kossuth says he does not want. It is his policy, he views, his opinions he wants to enforce and incite here, in order that the end he has in view may be accomplished. For the frankness with which he now avows that end, we are permitted at least to thank him for cannot praise him."

The Journal of Commerce of the same date says: "We tell Kossuth to-day, with a confidence unshaken by temporary ebullitions, that this Government never can and never will, constituted as it now is, take one step in the ruinous direction of these extravagant hopes. The preservation of our own country is the first consideration for our people. Our Union is the foundation on which we

have 'erected the mighty pyramid of our greatness.' If broken up and dissolved, it tumbles over, and the nations of the earth respect us no more. In all the international questions which arise from our decision, we are bound to regard the whole country, and decide them with reference to matters peculiar to ourselves. A calm examination of our own internal affairs, must satisfy the warm-hearted young men who offer their attentions to a noble guest, that while it is proper and becoming, to bestow them in the most graceful manner, and with every mark of sympathy for his cause, there are yet higher considerations from which we cannot sever. Our country first—our country ever, must be the watchword in every struggle; its preservation 'without a stain diminished' our dearest hope; and should the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers! \* \* \* The public press is fast veering towards the true doctrine on the subject of Kossuth's claims upon the American Government, viz. that a mere declaration against intervention would avail nothing; and that a declaration to be followed up by acts would inevitably lead to war. The leading papers of Washington and Boston, as well as several in New York, take this ground."

And the Evening Mirror of Saturday speaks thus: "The speech of M. Kossuth was a flat-footed demand for intervention to prevent intervention, with a frank avowal that such a demonstration might lead to war; and in that event there must be no backing out. This is precisely the sequence which we have from the beginning of this revolutionary movement foreseen and foretold, and we are glad that the great Hungarian has had the boldness at last, after two week's feeling of the American public, to reduce his programme of operations to the 'innocent little word' of only three letters—'W-A-R!' We now understand him. Let him not misunderstand us."

"The attempt to put down the venerable Judge DEX, who, after exhausting superlatives in praise of the distinguished guest, begged leave to dissent from some of the propositions of the revolutionary programme, illustrates the madness of the hour. It was a melancholy comment upon our boasted freedom of speech, to see the Radicals of Tammany Hall insulting by hisses a man equally venerable in wisdom and in years. But the voice of Nature could not be hushed in the crazy camp of the Revolutionists. The young Philistines of the Bar, stimulated to deeds of impudence by the 'spirit of the occasion,' drowned even the clarion tones of the eloquent and venerable Jurist, who was compelled to sit down, while the Young Democracy mounted the chairs yelling out their 'appeals from the Judge to the People.' O, it was a disgraceful scene; but only a foretaste of what is to come, when this tide of rampant Radicalism, which is surging higher and higher, shall sweep all before it, respecting neither the rights of property nor the rights of person—no, nor the gray hairs which consecrate even the emine of the Judiciary."

## LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The advices from California to the 15th ultimo, brought to New York by the steamer *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan, represent the mining and agricultural interests to be in a thriving condition.

The prominent topic of discussion in California is the much-agitated question of a division of the State. Considerable difference of opinion exists on this subject, but nothing definite beyond the drawing up of an address for presentation to the Legislature by the Santa Barbara Convention has been agreed upon.

The expedition of the Sandwich Islands appears to have been abandoned for the present. The brig *Fremont*, which was purchased for the purpose, has been sold at a loss of \$15,000.

The Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and settling private land claims in California were to hold a session at San Francisco on the 8th December. The announcement had caused the greatest satisfaction to the community at large.

The United States Coast Survey is progressing rapidly, although the weather has been unfavorable to their operations.

An Indian disturbance had occurred at Los Angeles, arising out of an Indian game called the "peon." Eight Indians were killed by Americans and Californians, and a considerable number wounded.

The mines continue as productive as ever. The agriculturists are busy in different sections of the State preparing the ground for the next grass crop, which it is expected will be more abundant than ever. In the South the vintage has fully commenced, and the vine growers are busily engaged in gathering the grapes, and converting them into wine and brandy. The quantity manufactured will be immense.

The weather during the past three months has been like that of the Indian Summer in the Atlantic States, balmy and genial. From all appearances the rainy season is as remote as ever, and many are of opinion the coming winter will be similar to the last one.

Large numbers are daily leaving California, many being bound for the gold regions of Australia.

The Sidney papers are filled to overflowing with the most glowing accounts of gold mines near that city, and of the discovery of many new and extensive rich diggings. We are indebted to BARNARD & CO.'S EXPRESS for some of the latest California papers.

## FROM OREGON.

The steamer *Columbia* made her last trip from San Francisco to Astoria in sixty-eight hours, reported to be the shortest run ever made. The news is of but little interest. It is reported that all the men belonging to T. Van's exploring party, said to have been murdered by the Indians, have returned uninjured. The contract for carrying the mail from Astoria to Oregon City has been let for \$10,000, and for carrying it to the Great Salt Lake at \$8,000 per annum.

The "Oregonian" gives the following account of the United States coast survey:

"We understand that the astronomical party stationed at Cape Disappointment, under charge of Assistant Geo. Davidson, left for Cape Orford, by the steamer of the 25th. The weather has been particularly unfavorable to their operations, yet they have accomplished a satisfactory amount of work. A large number of 'lunar culminations' have been made for longitude; observations for latitude by a recently-adopted method, remarkable for rapidity and accuracy; and observations with the most improved magnetic apparatus for the declination or variation of the needle, besides a very large amount of miscellaneous work. A very considerable local magnetic attraction was found to exist by changing the position of the magnetic observatory. This will account for the otherwise irreconcilable results of Becker, Wilkes, and others."

## FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The only news of importance is the following resolutions, passed by Parliament and signed by the King:

"Be it resolved by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislative Council assembled, That, in the sense of this House, the demands of France are so clearly unjust and contrary to the laws of nations and to treaty, and the course pursued by her is an incompatible with the existence of a regular independent Government in these islands, if France should persist in such a course, it will be the duty of the King to persist himself and his Government from insult and oppression by placing this kingdom under the protection of some friendly State. And should such an emergency be so urgent as not to admit of the Legislative Council being convened, it shall be left to his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, under such emergency, to consult the honor and safety of his kingdom according to his Majesty's best judgment, and whatever he may so do will be binding upon the nation."

The *Polygraph* says that the United States Commissioner called officially at the Foreign Office on the 14th of October, and made known the views of his Government in regard to the past, present, and future positions of these islands. The communication was of a nature tending to fortify the King in the permanent enjoyment of his sovereign rights, and its purport was immediately forwarded to the King by a special messenger.

The BRIDGES AT WELDON (N. C.) belonging to the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Thursday. It cost \$40,000, and is to be re-built, which will require three or four months. In the mean time passengers will be expedited over the Petersburg road from Gary's to Weldon, as formerly.

## THE CONGRESS INVITATION TO KOSSUTH.

We learn from the New York papers that Mr. HUNTER, Acting Chief Clerk of the State Department, accompanied by Mr. EDWARD CURTIS and Mr. SIMON DRAPER, waited upon M. KOSSUTH by appointment on Thursday last, and presented to him a certified copy of the resolution of welcome passed by Congress. Mr. Hunter also handed to him a private letter from Mr. WEBSTER, which, it is supposed, related to his visit to Washington.

M. Kossuth, it is further stated, after reading these papers, said he felt highly honored to receive this mark of attention from the Congress of the United States; it was the honor of his life; and that he would preserve and remember it as the most signal of all distinctions that could be conferred upon an individual. His first duty now was to hasten to Washington to take the earliest opportunity to express his gratitude to the Government and Congress. He had already made engagements to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, which would detain him during the present week; in the mean time he would convey to Mr. WEBSTER, by letter, his thanks for the kind offer to introduce him to the PRESIDENT; and he hoped by this day week, or within a day or two thereafter, to be present in the city of Washington. But of the particular time of his arrival he would advise the distinguished Secretary of State in writing.

## MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES.

Deposits of Gold Bullion.	
In October	\$5,082,881
In November	6,679,788
Total	\$11,762,669
Coinage.	
In October	\$5,902,654
In November	6,027,284
Total	\$11,929,938

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The Boston Journal gives the following summary of the provisions of the treaty which has recently been negotiated between Great Britain and France for the protection of the rights of literary property in the two countries:

It ensures to authors of either country the liberty to exercise all the rights which are allowed to authors of the same works if published there. So that the reproduction or piracy by persons of one country, of any work of literature or art published in the other, shall be treated as if it were the reproduction or piracy of works of the same nature originally published in the former country. By "works of literature and art" are understood the publication of books, dramatic works, musical compositions, drawings, paintings, sculpture, engravings, lithographs, and any other production whatever of literature or fine arts. The protection granted to original works is extended to translations, and is to be enjoyed by the author for a period of five years. These features of the law apply also to the representation of dramatic works, and to the execution of musical compositions, in so far as the laws of such of the two countries are or may be applicable to such of the two countries as are or may be applicable to the reproduction of dramatic or musical works, publicly represented or executed for the first time in the said countries. The introduction and sale of pirated works, whether printed in England or France or any other country, is prohibited, and the persons who introduced them, or who may have sold them, may be prosecuted. The treaty is applicable to works only which are published after it goes into operation, and is to last ten years, and continue to be in force until a twelve months' notice be given. It has yet to be ratified by the British Parliament.

## THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

An experiment was made at New York on Thursday to test the efficiency of Phillips's Fire annihilator. The experiment does not appear to have been satisfactory, and another trial is to be had. Mr. Phillips said that the annihilators were applied sooner than he intended, and if the spectators had not interfered he would have repeated the experiment in a more satisfactory manner.

[Mr. Phillips says that he has never proposed to do away with the use of water by his machine, but to make the latter auxiliary to the former. He would have it in the possession of every family, so that in case of fire it could be speedily put in requisition, before in ordinary cases water could be procured. For localities where water cannot be readily obtained, he contended, that his invention must prove invaluable.]

Both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina have agreed to the sale to the General Government of a site for a Light-house on Bull's Island. The Senate of the same State has passed a home-stead exemption bill, which had previously passed the House, after having amended it so as to limit the value of property exempted to \$500, and striking out that part, which exempted one negro slave.

## FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

One of the most extraordinary illustrations of the freedom of the press which we have ever seen exhibited at the late Kossuth dinner, when, in response to a toast to the free press, Col. Webb, the representative of a free press, was not allowed to utter a syllable because his opinions differed from those of the majority! This is freedom of the press with a vengeance. There is a good deal of cant and humbug in the use of that word *freedom* in these times. *Freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience*, often mean—freedom to think and speak as the majority do, or to be gagged and excommunicated.—*Richmond Republican.*

A HOUSE BLOWS UP.—Mr. George Ralston, of King's creek, Hancock county, (Va.) a few days ago, purchased a keg of powder for the purpose of blasting rocks, and placed it in his cellar for safe keeping. During his absence, his little son, aged six years, not being aware of the consequences, applied a torch to the keg, and instantly the whole building was blown to atoms, and the boy, with another child, killed, and ten others seriously injured.

REFUGEES IN SARDINIA.—There is a passage in Kossuth's speech at the banquet of the press which we are disposed to think quite correct. It is that reflecting on the constitutional kingdom of Sardinia, which he intimates to be one only in profession. He charges it with capturing and delivering up Hungarians to Austria to be shot, and becoming her bloodhound to spill Hungarian blood. Can this be so? There is a large number, we understand—thousands we believe—of refugees from the Austrian dominions now living in Sardinia, and receiving pensions from that Government for their efforts to obtain constitutional liberty for Lombardy, Venice, &c. [New York Daily Advertiser.]

## BOSTON, DECEMBER 20.

A BOLD AND HEAVY ROBBERY was committed last evening, about five o'clock. Mr. J. S. Ellis, specie broker, whose office is at No. 16 State street, (Mail office,) having collected the money which he usually displays in his window—about four thousand dollars—and put it into a large wallet, preparatory to taking it home, and having for a moment laid the wallet on the counter, whilst putting on his gloves, one of a gang of thieves named Timothy Leahy, who no doubt had been for some time previous watching him from without, boldly entered the office, seized the wallet, and made off with it. Mr. Ellis instantly pursued and succeeded in arresting Leahy, but he had passed the wallet to some one of his accomplices. The money stolen consisted of \$168 in gold dust; three one hundred dollar bills on the Boston Bank; one one hundred dollar bill on the Bank of North America; ten to twelve hundred dollars in bills of various issues; about one thousand dollars in gold; two fifty dollar gold pieces; about six hundred dollars in bills of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New Jersey; about three hundred dollars of the issue of the Bank of Salisbury, Maryland; one hundred dollars in New York bank notes; and about fifteen dollars in bills of the Commercial Bank, N. J. Leahy was conveyed to jail, and two other persons, named Samuel Wait and Patrick Brennan, were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.—*Courier.*

## THE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

It will be remembered that from the first hour of the landing of M. KOSSUTH on the shores of America he has declared "that the People of the United States were bound, in honor and duty, to recognise the independence of Hungary as an existing fact," and also to recognise and respect him as the rightful Governor of that nation; and that to accomplish this purpose he has repeatedly appealed to our citizens whom he has addressed to coerce their Government into the adoption of his views.

In treating of this important branch of the great Hungarian mission to this country, a writer in the Journal of Commerce completely overthrows M. Kossuth's claim to official recognition by reproducing the subjoined document, with which many of our readers will not doubt be familiar as a document of the times to which it refers. We copy it, in connexion with the remarks of the writer in the Journal of Commerce:

The next proposition of Kossuth is as follows: "So my third wish is, that the people of the United States would be pleased, by all constitutional means of its wonted public life, to declare that, 'acknowledging the legitimate character of the Declaration of Independence of Hungary, it is 'anxious to meet Hungary among the independent Powers of the earth, and invite the Government of the United States to recognise this independence at the earliest possible time. That is all. Let me see the principle announced; the rest may be left to the wisdom of your Government, with some confidence in my own respectful direction also.'"

One of the leading principles of the United States is to acknowledge the Government de facto. Kossuth insists that we shall acknowledge the Government de jure. He declares that Hungary is independent, and that the authorities of this country have the ability to sustain her independence. Our policy has been to acknowledge only those who have the means of carrying on the Government of the country. We have no right to determine on the internal arrangements of any nation. In France on one day we recognise the Government of a King; the next, of a Provisional Government; on the next, of a pretect for a republic. If Kossuth is Governor de jure, what avails it to his country or to our country if he cannot perform the executive functions. I have been arguing the case as if Kossuth were Governor. I know not how much truth there may be in it, but I find the following document published in Europe, after the battle of Temesvar:

"Kossuth to the Nation.  
"After the unfortunate battles with which God in these latter days has visited our people, we have no hope of our successful continuance of the defence against the allied forces of Russia and Austria. Under such circumstances, the salvation of the national existence and the protection of its fortune and its rights, require that we should make a sacrifice of the principle of the independence of the nation, and to be enjoyed by the author for a period of five years. These features of the law apply also to the representation of dramatic works, and to the execution of musical compositions, in so far as the laws of such of the two countries are or may be applicable to such of the two countries as are or may be applicable to the reproduction of dramatic or musical works, publicly represented or executed for the first time in the said countries. The introduction and sale of pirated works, whether printed in England or France or any other country, is prohibited, and the persons who introduced them, or who may have sold them, may be prosecuted. The treaty is applicable to works only which are published after it goes into operation, and is to last ten years, and continue to be in force until a twelve months' notice be given. It has yet to be ratified by the British Parliament."

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of the Diet were dispersed, and Kossuth retired towards the Turkish frontier. The Diet has never been re-assembled. A letter from Gorgey to Gen. Klapka, the commander of the fortress of Comorn, dated at Grosswarden, August 14, the day after his surrender, was published shortly afterwards, the authenticity of which has never within our knowledge been questioned, in which he said, after announcing the fact of his surrender of the army:

"General, by virtue of the dictatorial power with which I have been invested by the Diet, which has withdrawn itself, I have endeavored to follow my example, and, by immediately giving up the fortress of Comorn, to put an end to the war, a prolongation of which will serve only to destroy forever the calm and the reason of Hungary."

"If these documents are authentic, it remains to be shown on what authority Kossuth claims to be invested with the entire sovereignty of the Hungarian nation."

## THE AFFAIR AT GREYTOWN.

The American merchants and residents in San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, have issued a manifesto in reference to the alleged outrage on the American flag in that harbor, which appears to show very clearly that the captain of the steamer *Prometheus* was in the wrong, while it does not show that the captain of the British brig-of-war *Express* was right. We quote the document in full, as follows:

"The port of San Juan del Norte (Greytown) is a free port. All articles imported or exported are free of duty. The City Government consists of a Council, of which Mr. Green, the English consul, is chairman. The Council